

Unfortunately the sun did not shine strongly and I got only one *E. stygne* ♂, one *E. alecto* ab. *pluto* ♂, one *Polyommatus (Aricia) eumedon* ♀, one "skipper" *H. cacialiae*, a couple of beetles, and the Geometrid *Pygmaena fusca*, which was very abundant, with a specimen of each of *Crambus perlellus*, *Acidalia flaveolaria* and *Venilia macularia*. Just as I had reached the Chalet again a terrific hailstorm came on and I took refuge in an outhouse with sheep, poultry, and rabbits, all of whom appeared very fed up with the weather. Storm after storm succeeded accompanied by thunder and heavy rain and I turned in early. On the whole it had been a better day at the Lac for a Botanist than for an Entomologist.

(To be continued.)

Additions and Corrections to "List of Grypocera and Rhopalocera of Peninsular Italy."

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Page 3: *Erynnis alceae*, Esp.—Having collected more material than had hitherto been available, we have been able to work out more accurately the variations of this species. In Sicily and in Africa, there exists a peculiar form of very small size, of a clear and very warm fulvous and with dark spots very limited in extent. This is quite constant and racial during the warmer months and to it should be restricted Zeller's name of *australis*. Its first generation differs from nymotypical *alceae* by its smaller size, warmer hue, which is dark brown rather than grey, with a slightly fulvous sheen, and by the dark spotting standing out less on ground colour; I should distinguish it by the name of **praeaustralis**. "Types" of April and May from Monreale, 800m., near Palermo. In Central Italy and probably in the whole of the peninsula, save Southern Calabria, a transitional race is found and true *australis* does not exist, except perhaps as a rare extreme individual variation. The first generation differs quite constantly from the others, contrary to what we thought, by its cold grey tone, with no trace of fulvous and by its bluish sheen on both surfaces; it is thus quite similar to nymotypical *alceae* of Central Europe. The second generation of June and July, in Tuscany, comes nearest to *australis* by its warm fulvous tone and sheen and clear underside, but it is much larger and it has larger and darker spots: **magnaustralis**. The third, of August and September, is smaller and darker than the latter, with a strong mixture of black scaling on both surfaces: **griseofulva**. The paragraph on this species should be modified as follows:—

(a) race *australis*, Zeller.—I. gen. *praeaustralis*, Vrtv.; II. and III., gen. *australis*, Z.—Southern Calabria.

(b) race *magnaustralis*, Vrtv.—I. gen. *alceae*, Esp.; II. gen. *magnaustralis*, Vrtv.; III. gen. *griseofulva*, Vrtv.—Central and probably the whole of P. It., up to 1300 m.

Page 3: *E. altheae*, Hb.—II. gen. **fulvipinnulis**, mihi, is the name by which I propose distinguishing the second generation of June from Tuscany, restricting my name of *australiformis* to the third, because the former differs from the latter by the bright fulvous tinge

of the tuft of hair on the underside of the forewing of the male, which is more or less black in the other generations; it is also rather lighter in tone generally on that surface.

Page 4: *Hesperia armoricanus*, Obth., II. gen. **tersa**, mihi, and *H. mopordi*, Rbr., II. gen. **tersior**, mihi.: In 1923, the Quercis collected in the narrow gorges of the Camaione Valley (prov. of Lucca). The sun only beats there during four or five hours and the vegetation never gets parched. The result is that butterflies can go on feeding and emerging all through the summer heat in much larger numbers than is usual in this region and no generations get suppressed. Thus a second generation was detected in these two *Hesperiae*, emerging from July 1st to 18th, whilst the third began about the middle of August. In both species, but more distinctly in *armoricanus*, the former differed from the latter quite constantly by the perfectly clear fulvous tinge of the underside of the hindwings, which in the latter is usually more or less mixed with black scaling. I possess a similar series of *tersa* from Mt. Conca, 400 m, near Florence, of July 5th to August 10th. Instead, in the Pian di Mugnone the II. g. is only represented by a few sporadic individuals in June, and we had, in consequence, never suspected its existence; the III. g. emerges there from the first days of August, and goes on all through September; at the end of October a few individuals of a fourth partial generation appear again in favourable years; these resemble the spring ones.

Page 5: *Urbicola comma*, Z.—Race *apennina*, Rost., with features on the whole quite similar to those of the "typical" series collected by Querci just under the village of Vallerotonda, 500 m, in the prov. of Caserta, is widespread all over Central Italy. I have, however, found two races which differ strikingly from that usual aspect in exactly opposite directions. One I have collected at the Abetone Pass, at 1800 m., on the northern boundary of Tuscany, on very arid, stony grounds. What characterises it is that all the black markings of the females are replaced by a golden chestnut of a very pale tone, giving the insect a washed out appearance; the little quadrate spaces do not tend at all to white, but are all bright yellow; the underside of hindwings is also unusually bright yellow, with much less green powdering than is usual in that sex of *apennina*, although in the latter it is already much reduced as compared to other races. The males are rather small and with dark pattern, rather limited in extent. The other race I have discovered on the coast, first at Pertusola, on the Gulf of Spezia, and then at Quercianella, near Leghorn. Its aspect must be due to the moisture of sea-air, because in both cases it was flying only a few hundred yards from the shore, but in the first it was on a swampy spot and in the second on an extremely parched one. At first sight, it recalls the largest and finest *alpina* from the Alps, by its large size, broad black patch at the base of the forewing on the underside and extensive and dark patterns in both sexes. The tone of black, however, is not as deep and the quadrate spaces are entirely fulvous on the upper surface of the female and yellow on the underside of the male; in both sexes they are very much smaller, although they are larger than in most *apennina*; the green scaling on the underside is also of a much brighter yellowish tinge and usually with no black mixture. The Abetone race I propose calling **aurata**, the coast-race **orae**. There is a certain degree of parallelism between

the latter and race *flava*, Tutt, from South Tyrol, because they are both transitional between *alpina* and *apennina*, but *flava* stands considerably nearer to *alpina* by its darker markings and whitish spaces on the upper side of the female and by their larger size in both sexes and surfaces; it is also much smaller than *orae*. Race *aurata* is the culminating grade along the *apennina* line of variation.

Page 6: *Lowëia dorilis*, Hüfn.—There are two extreme forms of underside variation on both wings of the male and on the hindwing of the female: in one the ground-colour is of a cold white tinge, suffused more or less abundantly with grey, and there is a suffusion of bluish scales at the base; in the other the ground colour is of a clear, bright sulphur-yellow colour, and there is no trace of blue at the base; the description of the underside of *phocas*, Rott., seems to apply to the first; that of *circe*, Schiff., to the second. In Central Europe, as far as I can make out from my specimens from Germany and from Vienna, the two forms occur in both generations. In a large series of May from Vendée, in N.-W. of France, the males belong nearly exclusively to the first, and the females all belong to the second. August males from the same locality are highly characteristic of the second, so that in this sex, seasonal dimorphism exists perfectly. Race *italorum*, Vrtý., which is well characterised in all generations by its prominent premarginal lunules on both surfaces of the male, does not vary geographically in the least from the Prealps of Northern Italy to Calabria, but the first generation differs from the two others more constantly and markedly than it does in Central Europe, because the underside is of a clearer white than is usual there, rarely sprinkled slightly with grey, and the blue basal suffusion is extensive and bright. As my original description of *italorum* applies to the summer underside, I now distinguish from it the spring generation by the name of **italaveris**, taking as "typical" my specimens of the end of April and beginning of May from the Pian di Mugnone, near Florence.

Page 6: *Lycaena arion*, L.—In the Sibillini Mts., in the Marche, at about 1200 m., in alpine surroundings, there exists a distinct mountain race allied to *punctifera*, Grund., which is widespread in Central Italy. The former is constantly smaller and the spots are reduced in extent on both surfaces; most individuals also have a broader marginal black band, and the tone of the blue gives the impression of being deeper, because it is mixed more or less abundantly with black scales; when this character is pronounced, also the underside is of a much darker grey than is ever seen in pure race *punctifera*, but some individuals do not differ at all from the latter on either surface and only do so by their small size. Wheeler reports in *Ent. Rec.*, XXII., p. 281, that at Palena and Roccaraso, at about 4,000 ft. in the Abruzzi, the specimens are rather small and dark, but not approaching the blackness of var. *obscura*. This is evidently the same race as my series from the Sibillini. Tutt remarks in *Brit. Butts.*, IV. p. 309, that they are no doubt to be referred to ab. *cotswoldensis*, le Chamb., described as an individual form from the Cotswold Hills in England, because he maintains that no real geographical races are produced by *arion* in Europe and that exactly the same forms are found everywhere simply varying in number according to localities; he concludes that races must be called by the name of the prevailing form. I fully agree he is right to a certain extent in this remark, when *arion* is compared

with most other species, but I cannot bring myself to label with the same name, my dark blue English specimens and the whole of the Sibillini Mts. race, simply because many individuals of the latter point to this character, for which the name was created. To begin with, they do not exhibit it fully and constantly enough and then they always combine it with other features approaching *punctifera*, not found in English specimens. As the race differs on this account from all the other named ones, I think it should be called **australpina**.

Page 8: *Aricia medon*, Hüfn.—It is only lately I have been able to read Zeller's paper on *The Lepidoptera observed during a Journey to Italy*, in *Isis*, 1847, wonderfully in advance of its times by the minuteness and accuracy of its remarks on seasonal and geographical characteristics. To my surprise I found in it at page 155, that the name of *aestiva* had already been introduced by him in connection with this species, whilst Staudinger appropriated it in 1871 (*Horae Soc. Ent., Rossicae*, p. 52 and *Catolog*) and, strange to say, even Tutt, always so exhaustive in collecting bibliographical data, entirely overlooked this fact. This has obliged me to look over Tutt's conclusions as to the use of this and other names, and the summary of the names of races and generations I had drawn out in *Ent. Rec.*, 1920, p. 150. Fortunately, I think no changes of names are necessary, if I am not mistaken in reasoning as follows. Zeller's Latin diagnosis is: var. *aestiva*: *alis omnibus subtus lutescentibus (specimina, Sicila, Ital., Asiae Min)*. He then says the second generation began on June 20th, when he found a specimen on the Etna, and went on through July and August, when he collected a male at Camaldoli, near Naples, and one in Rome. He describes them as follows: "This II. gen. is to be distinguished by the more pronounced tone of red and more marked rows of spots and also by the brighter, light, yellowish-brown colour of the underside"; he then gives an elaborate description of the fringes. Evidently the description, the localities and the dates are all very inclusive and embrace all the forms subsequently described in the summer generations. Bellier, Oberthür and myself have gradually restricted Zeller's name to the form in which the lunules are less pronounced and the underside is less warm in tone, by creating the names of *calida*, *gallica*, and *subcalida* for the other forms. As it happens this has turned out well, because Tutt informs us (*Brit. Butt.*, IV., p. 238) that Zeller's specimens of June 26th and July, from Sicily in the British Museum collection "have very narrow orange bands failing towards the costa." Tutt's and my conclusion, concerning Staudinger's *aestiva*, that this name could perfectly be used for the form most frequent in the second generation of Central Europe, although his "types" were from the mountains of Greece, applies curiously enough to Zeller's *aestiva*, whose "types" were from Sicily and Italy, and I had already referred the entire summer generation of high altitudes in the Sibillini Mts. to that *aestiva* race, so that no alteration need be made, beyond the author and the locality of "types."

Querci in 1923, has made the interesting discovery that in the deep, cold and damp Camaione Valley, mentioned above in connection with the *Hesperiae*, the II. gen. of *A. medon* does not acquire the characteristic fulvous tinge of the underside, but remains entirely of a cold grey, like the I. gen., only differing from it by the total lack of bluish silvery scales at the base. I have called this *infraplumbea* in

Ent. Rec., 1920, p. 149, from specimens found in the Isle of Elba in June, at the beginning of the second generation. In the Camaione, the name must be extended to the entire generation, whilst the third is *subcalida*, Vrtý. In that Valley the second emerged from July 10th to 18th, the third began at the end of August.

Page 8: *Plebeius argus*, L.—In the same Camaione Valley locality a spring emergence of this species was witnessed during the first week of June, in fair numbers. Although much inferior to those of the primary August emergence, they were sufficient to make one believe that it was due to a partial generation. In the *Ent. Rec.* for 1919 I stated, at p. 145, the existence of two generations in Tuscany, but we had never had an occasion to find more than a few sporadic individuals in June, anywhere, so that serious doubts had arisen in our minds as to whether they were not, rather, precocious individuals. To settle the matter definitely breeding of their offsprings will have to be effected, so as to see whether they grow up in time to be on the wing within the same year, joining the August emergence. The race of the Camaione is *apennincola*, Vrtý., and most spring specimens do not seem to me to be in any way different from the summer ones; amongst them one finds, however, some of larger size, with a broader black border above and with a purer white underside, and bolder black and orange spots, which point to the smallest and less highly characterised specimens of race *calabrica*, Trti., (= *calabrica*, Vrtý., *E.R.*, 1919, p. 45). This is the largest and finest form we have observed in Central Italy, and it will be useful to have a name to designate it, as very probably it will be found to predominate in some localities; I propose that of **veris**. The opposite extreme variation has been found in the middle of August at the unusually high altitude of 1700m., in the Sibillini Mts. (Marche), under the Pizzo Tre Vescovi; an altitude at which butterfly-life, in the Apennines, is nearly entirely suppressed by the parchedness and perpetual beating of winds on the summits. This form of *argus*, which predominated there, is small and faded in colour in both sexes, recalling, in the most highly characterised examples, specimens which have been in collections for years exposed to light; in the male the blue is very clear, bright and silvery, and broadly white along the costa of the forewing, and a whitish circle is often seen around the premarginal dots; all the fringes are perfectly white as low down as their point of insertion; the females are of a pale reddish-brown in some cases, or grey in others, and in the latter there may exist a suffusion of greenish silvery scales over part of the wing, and a white circle around the discocellular spot of the forewing and whitish striae on the hindwings (this last form, which is frequent in northern races, has not been found by us in any other locality of Peninsular Italy); fringes much whiter than in other races; the underside of male is pale gray; black spots very small; orange spots small and yellowish; females correspondingly pale. This is evidently a secondary aberrative race of *apennincola*, which is found at lower altitudes in the same mountains. The name of **pallidula** seems appropriate for it.

Page 15: *Leptosia sinapis*, L.—There can be no doubt it is foolish to multiply names to an endless extent for slight variations when they are purely individual, and there is no reason to point them out particularly, except as part of a more general line of variation, but there are cases in which an inconspicuous difference may be very constant and

characteristic in a race or a generation, and I think one should then admit that a name is not wasted on it. Such is the case I found myself confronted by when I tried to name a large series of the second generation of this species, collected by me at Forte dei Marmi, on the Tuscan coast, at the end of June and beginning of July, 1923. Except for two or three specimens, which have a uniformly white underside to the hindwings, all the others, of both sexes, exhibit a light, but distinct, band across them at the back of the discoidal cell and of the second median nervure, and in some cases an indistinct patch near the costal margin, being a vestige of another band, which in form *bivittata* crosses the wing too; they are thus not *diniensis*, B., such as are the great majority of individuals of the third generation of that same locality, and practically of the whole of Peninsular Italy, and such as are also those of the second in other localities. The second generation of Forte dei Marmi, on the other hand, cannot be referred in the least to *bivittata*, Vrtý., because in every way it is much more closely connected with *diniensis*, in the male especially by the pure white underside, which is instead yellow in *bivittata*; by the extent and shape of the apical spot on the upperside it is intermediate between the two, and so it is by the extent of grey suffusion at base of forewings on both surfaces. It is not *mogna*, Vrtý., nor *grandis*, Vrtý., because it is much smaller and different in other ways. I thus find that, if I wish to name that generation, and I do not wish to apply a name inaccurately, there is nothing to be done but to point out these differences, slight as they may be, and to give it a new name, as a grade standing between *diniensis* and *bivittata* in the line of variation of *sinapis* in Western Europe. I call it **monovittata**. With this addition we have the following grades in the extent of the dark markings taken as a whole: *deserticola*, *diniensis*, *monovittata*, *bivittata*, *sinapis*, *transiens*, *lathyri*, *nigrescens*. Each of these prevails in a generation of some race; see *Ent. Rec.*, 1922, p. 90.

Nomenclature—1924.

By H. J. TURNER, F.E.S.

More than ten years ago my summary of what was then being done on this question opened with the words, "Progress is slow; especially is it so in the vexed question of Nomenclature." At that time, in the spring of 1913, the Entomological Society of London appointed a permanent Nomenclature Committee. This committee has met, I believe once, or at any rate has only had one series of points under consideration since their constitution, to the present time. Partly no doubt owing to the adverse political events this inactivity has occurred, but nomenclature has gone on and on the whole time, and many knotty points have arisen, to be shelved again and again. At their meeting in early June the Entomological Society of London once more took up the matter. But perhaps before referring further to their present action, a retrospect of the whole question of concerted action in Nomenclature may be not inappropriate.

In August, 1912, the 2nd International Congress of Entomologists took place at Oxford, at which were present representatives of every important entomological body, not only of the British Empire, but of the world, and one of the Sections of the Congress devoted its energies